

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6301.—VOL. XXXIX.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at 25, King-street, Mrs. E. T. Fols, of a daughter. On the 14th instant, at her residence, South Head Road, Mrs. M. Geoghegan, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at 180, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Fletcher, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, 368 Pitt-street, Mrs. Edward Ryding, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont, the wife of Mr. William R. Ryding, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the evening of the 14th instant, drawn by the upspringing of a willow, in the garden of his twenty-third year of his age, Charles Farmer, surviving son of Mr. Samuel Farmer, Moor Hall, Worsleyshire, England, and brother of Mr. William Farmer.

On the 16th instant, at 15, Copper-terrace, after a lingering and trying illness, Anna Angelina, the beloved wife of William Roberts, Esq., formerly of St. Petersburg.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY—Limited.

REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.

For the present season, the passage is made for OLYMPION and SUREZ (carrying her Majesty's Mail), sailing at intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, 11th of SEPTEMBER, at noon precisely.

Rate of passage money, £65 TO SOUTHAMPTON; £55 TO MARMILLER; OR RETURN TICKET £55.

Passenger servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.

Passenger may have their tickets endorsed to remain at any intermediate port.

The present voyage by steamer is as follows:—Between Hull and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.

Rate of freight on gold-dust, 4 per cent.

Passenger service to Europe to be furnished by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return ticket for a fare and a half giving ten months in England.

CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

BALMAIN STEAM FERRIES constantly throughout the day, between Briskin-street and Crook's Wharf, Balmain.

PARAHAMMA STEAMERS. These swift Packets sail throughout the day as follows:—

From Parahamma, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ferry, at 9 a.m. and 11.5 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Fare—2s. 6d. each; 1s. 6d. steerage.

No charge for omnibus.

THAMES FROM THE PHOENIX WHARF.

For WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

For THE CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at noon.

For THE MANNING RIVER, on THURSDAY NIGHT, via Grafton Wharf.

TEA to the HUNTER and CLARENCE TOWN, S. WILLIAMS RIVER. The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

She will also receive cargo (only) for Clarence Town, Williams River district.

R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

T. H. A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

STEAM TO PORT CULTRIS.—To Ships and Passengers.—Should sufficient Indemnity offer, the A. S. N. Company's packet will sail on the 16th from Sydney to Port Curtis, and to continue its voyage during the wool season. Early application is requested.

JAMES PATTERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

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A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner KONG KAIL, now ready to receive cargo.

For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner STORM KING sails TO-MORROW MORNING.

For freight or passage apply to Captain CURRIE, or boat at the Pacific Wharf; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bridge-street.

Steamer to GLADLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—Regular trader DON JUAN, W. A. CURPHY, master, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place; or to R. TOWNS CO.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—Only vessel loading.

TO VANQUISH, SCOT, master, fast loading at the Pines Company's Wharf, and will meet you during the wool season.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTRIS direct.—And the Gold-Diggers, Flairay River.—Closes the Custom TO-MORROW, 18th instant, at 10 a.m. fast sailing up at Wilkinson's Wharf (late Walker's) Wharf. All cargo must be positively shipped by noon TO-MORROW. Freight payable in Sydney.

Notice of immediate application must be made to the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. CORTI, Carver, Glass, Looking-glass, and Picture-frame Manufacturer, 16, Upper Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, Lower George-street. Established, 1841.

D. BUTIST and SON, Piano-forte Makers. Piano-fortes, Tuned, Repaired, and Removed, 254, George-street.

A. Money advanced on every description of property.

MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. L. Stock an interest in his trade, begs to inform his (J. L. Stock) subject: "Truths and their consequences" of the intention will be admitted on production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies.

The lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM DAVIS, secretary.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—THE Lecture TO-MORROW EVENING (Tuesday, the 17th instant), the Schoolroom, rear of Cathedral, Bathurst-street. Tea on table at half-past 6 precisely. At half-past 7, a Public Meeting will be held, the Rev. J. BRADLEY in the chair. The Report will be read and addressed by ministers of various denominations. Admission free to the tea, but a collection will be made during the evening, in aid of the Society's funds. The Christian Public Sabbath School Teachers, and the members of the Society, are earnestly invited. T. STEADMAN.

MADAME FARRELL'S Weekly Quadrille Party. THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 10th, Elizabeth-street, North.

WHAFF ACCOMMODATION. with STOREAGES attached.—To Shippers, Shipmusters, and Shippers generally.—The undersigned, having now constant supplies of coal, wood, &c., at the Prince of Wales Hotel, from 1 o'clock till 6 o'clock, at the bottom of King-street, are at current rates. The discharge and storage of cargo will be much facilitated by a tramway which is laid down from the wharf to the hotel, and which will be open to all who are dry, and free from vermin, offer advantages to shippers, as porters require temporary protection for their goods, as also in need of more permanent store accommodation.

Charges moderate. DURHAM and IRWIN, agents.

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TO SHIP-WRIGHTS and others.—TENDERS are invited for the performance of sundry repairs to the ship ALEXANDRA, now lying at the wharf of Mr. F. P. FAUCONIER, 25, Pitt-street.

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MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Tues City Council met at three p.m., yesterday. Present—the Right Honourable the Mayor, and fourteen Aldermen.

MINUTES AND REPORTS.

The minutes of the last general and subsequent special meetings were read and confirmed, and reports were brought up and received from the Finance, Water, and Improvement Committees.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented:

By Alderman OATLEY: From twelve residents in George-street South, complaining of loss and inconvenience in consequence of the progress in the improvement of that locality. The street had been ripped up, and the work left with little or nothing done upon it, the number of workmen having dwindled from twenty to two; and it was proved that steps might be taken to get the street into favourable condition. Alderman SUTHERLAND explained that 100 to 200 tons of ballast were to have been brought, but those supplies had not been obtainable, and hence the reduction in the number of workmen.

Petition referred to the Mayor, for his immediate action in the matter.

By Alderman MURPHY: From residents of the South Head Road and College-street, praying for the removal of a great obstruction. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By Alderman MURPHY: From residents in Liverpool-street, praying for a provision to meet the filling up between Crown and Riley streets. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By Alderman SMITH: From residents in Castle-reech-street, between King and Market, praying for a bridge to be erected. Referred to the Lighting Committee.

By Alderman WILLIAMS: From an owner of building property, praying that Goulburn-street, east of Riley-street, might be filled in. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By Alderman WILLIAMS: From parties representing the No. 2, Voluntary Fire Brigade Company, in Phillip-street North, in the direction of their station-house. Referred to the Improvement Committee.

By Alderman THORNTON: From 130 citizens of Balmain, praying that the claims as ratepayers, and otherwise, should be taken into consideration, with a view to something being done by the Corporation for that improving suburb. Petition received.

Communications were read from Mr. Bibb, architect, with respect to the subject of drainage, as relating to the higher parts of the city.

From the Colonial Secretary's office, in reference to the formation of Devonshire-street.

Friedrich Howell, declining his contract for pilot drives at Botany Bay.

From the secretary to the Gas Company, promising that the erection of certain gas lamps in Enskine-street, should be looked after.

From the Colonial Secretary's office, stating that, as it appeared desirable some arrangement should be made for increasing the width of Lower George-street, beyond the Commissioner's stores, the matter was under consideration.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman HOGAN enquired into the matter of a petition which had been presented by a party residing at Woolloomooloo, relative to street repairs.

Alderman WILLIAMS said it was referred to the Improvement Committee for their report, and they further referred it to the City Engineer for his report.

The Mayor said it was necessary to be understood that the main thoroughfares must be attended to before the bye-places.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENTS.

It was moved by Alderman THORNTON, and seconded by Alderman HOGAN, and resolved:—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts be adopted."

TENDER.

It was moved by Alderman WILLIAMS, and seconded by Alderman HOGAN, and resolved:—"That this Council do now proceed to determine on the unexpired tenders for the repairing of the public works on the sides of Darlinghurst Road, from William-street to Brown-street; forming ballasting, and generally making William-street, from Crown to Victoria streets, and laying pipe drain."

The following were the tenders determined upon:

For the first work, Mr. Geaney's tender, for £62; or in default, the next lowest tender.

For the second work, Messrs. Lockie and Macnamara's tender, for £47.

LIME-STREET.

It was moved by Alderman NORTHWOOD, and seconded by Alderman MURPHY, "That Lime-street should be formed, and that gilding should be laid of four courses, and in each course, where the lime may accumulate, and thereby prevent the same filling up the harbour near the Lime-street wharf, and that it be referred to the Improvement Committee for their immediate report." The mover showed the advantage that would arise to the harbour from adopting this measure. He would be glad to see the question submitted to the Improvement Committee for consideration.

Some discussion took place, and Alderman MURPHY explained that the thing proposed was a mere glibby.

Alderman THORLOW moved, and Alderman HOGAN seconded the amendment, "That the matter should be referred to the Improvement Committee for their report."

The amendment was put and carried.

PINE-STREET.

It was moved by Alderman THORNTON, and seconded by Alderman HOGAN, "That the report of the Lighting Committee, received by the Council on the 26th July, recommending the erection of gas lamps in Pine-street, be adopted."

The mover directed attention to the claims of lighting in general.

INTEREST OF DEBTORS.

It was moved by Alderman THORNTON, "That, inasmuch as the 73rd section of the Sydney Corporation Act states that the monies borrowed for sewerage and other purposes, and held in the interest of the Corporation, shall be secured on the unpaid rates, and that various sources arising, this Council do authorise the payment of the sum of £4550 17s. 8d., due for interest on the sewerage debentures out of the City fund, and £3642 11s. 1d., due for interest on water debentures, out of the Water fund, as claimed by the Corporation, General's letter of 13th July, 1858." The Alderman moved, that the sum be handed over to them by the Government, who were bound to pay this money. All their funds were liable for sewerage as well as other interest, and there was no way of getting out of the liability. They were in honour bound to pay this money, and he hoped there would be no objection made against paying what they were justly and reasonably due. He could not help considering the position of the debtors.

The amount expended to date, by debentures bearing interest at six per cent., was £208,579. This sum had completed about one-sixth of the city sewerage. The interest was about £12,500 per annum, and the costs of a proportion of salaries, repairs, and the maintenance of the Corporation's office, £1,000. The Alderman moved, that the sum be handed over to him, and he would pay this money. All their funds were liable for sewerage as well as other interest, and there was no way of getting out of the liability. They were in honour bound to pay this money, and he hoped there would be no objection made against paying what they were justly and reasonably due.

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VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To CATHERINE TARLINGTON, widow, and to the next of kin of EDWARD TARLINGTON, Esq., late of the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.

GREETING:—W HILMANS it hath been represented unto us in our Superior Court of New South Wales, by WILLIAM PALMER MOFFATT, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said Edward Tarlington, a Sydney attorney, departed this life on or about the 22nd day of January, 1858, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the colony aforesaid; & we do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally at the Court House in King-street, Sydney, on the third day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration, and then and there to declare your credits and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show any sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said William Palmer Moffatt as a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security, and further, to make such a will as to law and justice shall seem to you expedient, under power of administration being granted to the said William Palmer Moffatt as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness, the Honourable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court at Sydney, the 16th day of August, A.D. 1858, and the twenty-second year of our reign.

For the Prothonotary, (signed) D. E. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM PALMER MOFFATT, Proctor, 215, George-street, Sydney.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS, just received, ex Woolacombe, by JOHN L. SHERIFFE—

Living and Dying, by Mrs. Leigh, 2 vols.

Angels, by Eliza Barrett Browning Poems, by Eliza Barrett Browning, 3 vols.

Rogier's Thesaurus of Words and Phrases

Kashkin's Elements of Drawing

Way of the World through France, Holland, &c.

Men of the Time, by W. Thackeray

Timbs' Curiosities of History

Timbs' Things not Generally Known

Hymns of Faith and Hope, by Horatius Bonar, D.D.

John Staggs' Royal Household

Memories of a Suffolk Man

Memories of Generosity, by Rev. J. Macfie

Vignette Illustrations of the Writings of Washington Irving

The Hand Book on Gardening, by George Glenny

Over the Hills and Far Away, with illustrations

Maxims and Precepts of the Virtuous, Illuminated

Acknowledgments, 2 vols.

Slogans of Lucknow, by L. E. Rose, one of the surviving defenders

The Art of Life, by Lucy Aikin

A Life Story, a Legend, by the Rev. Norman McLeod

Carlyle's Letter-day Pamphlets

Mrs. Jameson's Memoirs of the Early Latin Painters

Essays, by Ministers of the Free Ch. of Scotland, 1858

Love from Heaven on Earth, by Rev. W. Arnot, Vol. 2

British Rule in India, by Harriet Martineau

Letters from High Latitude, by Lord Dufferin

The Land of Promise, by Rev. Horatio Bonar, D.D.

Memories and Letters of the late Colonel Mountain

Memories of Scottish Martyrs, by Henry Ingle

Fosterians, Thoughts, Reflections, and Criticisms of John Foster

National Annals of Scotland, by Robert Chambers, 2 vols.

Portuguese Annals, by Dr. J. P. Paes

Lewis Aranui, by Frank Smellie

Frank Fairliek, by Frank Smellie

Wood's Common Objects of the Country

Tales from BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, No. 1—The Glen

The Floating Beacon, &c.

JOHN L. SHERIFFE, bookseller and stationer, 256, George-street, Sydney.

N S W. W. O. K. S.—JUST RECEIVED.—A Life Story, a Legend, by Rev. Norman McLeod

Carlyle's Letter-day Pamphlets

The Care of the Sick—Lectures delivered at the Working Women's College

Greenwich Hospital, Artificial Legs, Hands, &c.

A Woman's Advocate for the Poor, by the author of John Halifax, Goodwill

Human Mind, by S. W. Fullon, 2 vols.

Montaigne, the Essays, by Bayle & John

India in 1858, by Miles

Man's Dreams and God's Realities, or Science Correcting Religion, by Dr. J. H. Newman

Timbs' School-days of Eminent Men

Popular Errors Explained

The Three Sergeants, or Phases of the Soldier's Life

Labour and Triumph, the Life and Times of Hugh Miller

Miller's Life and Work, 2 vols.

Lord of the Isles of Lucknow

Monarchs of Havelock

Kings, by J. J. Jarvis

Our Christian Classics, readings from the best Divines, edited, with notices, by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Vol. 2

Sheets and Sheets, by J. P. Paes

Macaulay's History, new edition, vol. 1

Ornam. & Charles Read's

Admiral Nelson, illustrated by Leech

1858—History of the French Revolution, inscribed to Lord Normanby, Vol. 1

Stirling's Letters from the Slave States

Admiral Nelson, illustrated by Leech

1858—History of the French Revolution, inscribed to Lord Normanby, Vol. 1

Herbert

Amy Herbert, Gertrude, Early Daughter, Experience of Life (chap. editions)

Lambeth Palace, 2 vols.

The Young and Good, a novel, published postpaid

The Care of the Sick—Lectures delivered at the Working Women's College

Greenwich Hospital, Artificial Legs, Hands, &c.

A Woman's Advocate for the Poor, by the author of John Halifax, Goodwill

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Carpenter's Manual of Physiology

Stephens' Ecclesiastical History

Stephens' Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols.

Year Book of Fairs, 1859 to 1858

Strickland's Queens of England, 6 vols.

Strickland's Queens of Scotland, 6 vols.

Foxey's Diary, 4 vols.

Conqueror and the Cross

Bible in Spain

St. R. T. Buxton's Memoirs

Philosophy in Sport made Science in Harness

Leach's Pictures of Life and Character, first and second parts

Young Troublesome, or Master Jackey's Holidays

Brown, Jones, and Robson

Manners and Customs of Ye English

French's English, Past and Present

Prayer Book, 1858

Gibber's Logic for the Millions

Loftus' Researches in Cheltenham

Drew's Practical Metaphysics

Fowles' Chemistry

Layton's Chemistry

Wood's Chemical Dictionary

Wood's Songs of Scotland, 3 vols.

Hall of Redcliffe, Hartstreeves, Daisy Chain, Dynevor

Terrier

Things not Generally Known

Pope's Moral Epistles

Carpenter's Manual of Physiology

Stephens' Ecclesiastical History

Stephens' Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols.

Year Book of Fairs, 1859 to 1858

Strickland's Queens of England, 6 vols.

Strickland's Queens of Scotland, 6 vols.

Foxey's Diary, 4 vols.

Conqueror and the Cross

JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

P. H. BURSHILL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flues and Flue Mills, and Machinery of every description, N.E.—A general assortment of engines, steam and marine, marine and land, gas, oil, gas, and gas engines, and all sorts of hardware, brass, iron, steel, and copper.

THE ARTISAN, a photographic business, with all apparatus, fittings, and everything belonging to the art, Apsley, Pitt-street, over the Illuminated Clock, half-way between Hunter-street and the Post Office.

FISH.—For SALE by the undersigned.—

Dunn's ring, in 1 wt. cases, tin lined

Cod, herring, in tins

MACKINTOSH, HIBST, and CO., Macquarie-place.

GARDEN—10,000 Feet Flooring (T. and G.) for sale.

J. C. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

IMK.—superior sun-burnt Lime at reduced prices.

J. A. A. Company's screened Coal—Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

A PARK PHAETON for SALE, just imported, price £40. Apply to TUCKER and CO., near the Royal Hotel.

THIS UNDERSIGNED has for SALE, deliverable at Rocky Spring, on the 1st December (short), the following articles, 1600 wares, 2 years old, 1700 ditto, 1 ditto ditto.

1600 wares, 2 years old

1700 ditto, 1 ditto ditto

2100

J. P. LAME, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

EXHIBITION OF SPRING GOODS— BY CLOTHESMAKERS.

The mantle—a lady's (novel)

A variety of ladylike styles in tweed

Clothes and silk mantles, caps, etc., &c.

SILKS.—Flannel, ribbed, and striped robes

Coloured robes, quite new

Black and white robes

French robes, quite new

Coloured robes, quite new

Black and white robes

French robes, quite new

Coloured robes, quite new

Black and white robes

French robes, quite new

Coloured robes, quite new

Black and white robes

French robes, quite new

Coloured robes, quite new

Black and white robes

SALES BY AUCTION.
SUNDAY Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 17th August.
To Drapers.
To Stockkeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Inventories of:
Plaids
Shawls
Muffins
Hannocks
Parasols
Children's underclothing
Children's ditto
Bonnets
Tucks
Merino and lambwool shirts and hoseery
Cotton hoseery
Cambric shawls
Pelisse
Holland
Umbrellas
Shirtings
Diapers
Snow-garments
Velvets
Lace goods
Drapery
Wax cloths
Waterproof clothing
Panama hats
Cloth caps
California hats, do., do.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.
To Drapers.
Venetians.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, an inventory of the above, viz.,

Old venetian blinds
New ditto
Lace ditto
Rain and waterfall ditto
Stained glass ditto
Bamboo chintz ditto
Diamond stripe ditto
Corded chintz ditto
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Land at Gladstone, Port Curtis.
This Valuable Property is situated in the centre of the newly-discovered Gold-fields.

Town Lots, at Gladstone.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Two very valuable town lots, at Gladstone, Port Curtis, in the very centre of the newly discovered gold-fields, and is situated in the Government survey as follows:-

Lot 6, section 29, parish of Gladstone, County Clinton—out of 100 acres.

See here follow described boundaries.

Lot 7, section 29, parish of Gladstone, County Clinton—out of 100 acres.

See here follow described boundaries.

NOTE.—The Auctioneers feel pretty confident that with the late news relative to the gold-fields at Port Curtis, few people would hesitate to speculate in allotments in the very centre of this most attractive neighbourhood; and it is highly probable that, for the money paid for the purchase of this district, no greater in the anticipated rise in value consequent on the rich and productive gold-fields.

Fall particulars at the Sale Rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Land at Botany.
PORT COOK.

Fronting the waters of Botany Bay and Cook's River.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Forty acres of valuable land, most delightfully situated at Botany and Cook's River, and described as forty acres, fronting the waters of Botany and Cook's River, situated in a very commanding position, possessing some charming views. There is an extensive frontage to the waters of Botany Bay and Cook's River.

The above land has been procured in the colony by the auctioneers.

Plans may be inspected, and full particulars obtained, at the sale rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Land at Ongaro.

Valuable Villa Sites at Congee.

Under orders from the Executor for positive Sale. Three acres of the Randwick Road.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock.

Three acres of land at Congee.

This property is situated in a very improving neighbourhood, and is only thirty paces from the main road, and a great deal of room for building purposes. Plans have been made for the property now advertised and which the executors could not entertain for want of sufficient power; such being received, the whole of this valuable property is now advertised for positive and turned over.

The above land has been procured in the colony by the auctioneers.

Plans may be inspected, and full particulars obtained, at the sale rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Land at Lane Cove.

Twenty Acres.

In close proximity with the properties of Messrs. Bentin, Jetham, and many others.

This property, both from its position and easy distance from Sydney, is extremely suitable for a villa division into villa allotments. Buyers call at the wharf in the immediate neighbourhood of this property on their passage to and from Sydney eight times a day. The best orchards in the colony are in the neighbourhood of Lane Cove, and the land now advertised comprises some of the best soil in the district.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The above property sits at Lane Cove, forming a very valuable property, and which the auctioneers are instructed to sell without reserve.

Terms liberal, time of sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Land at Bondi.

Four and a half Acres.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

4½ acres of land, very slightly situated at Bondi, forming a fine residence, and is well suited for a residence.

It is close to the Old South Head Road, and contiguous to the properties of Messrs. Watt, Bond, O'Brien, P. Long, and Knight.

Little difficulty is to be recommended this desirable situation, commanding the most extensive views, celebrated for its solitaria, and of easy access by excellent roads. Land in the neighbourhood is being rapidly purchased, and the portions now advertised are among the most eligible of those remaining.

Plans are on view, and particulars obtainable at the Sale Rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Six Valuable Farms, at Kiandra Point, each 10 Acres.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Very valuable farms, about 25 miles from Ryde, Kiandra.

Each farm contains about 10 acres, and is particularly well suited to the small capitalist, both on account of the excellence of the soil, and of the very great distance from the wharf at Ryde, where the steamer calls frequently.

This property is in close neighbourhood of the property of Mr. G. G. Morris, and that of James Davison, and in the midst of a large and well-wooded district.

Plans are on view at the Sale Rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

Six Valuable Farms, at Kiandra Point, each 10 Acres.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Very valuable farms, about 25 miles from Ryde, Kiandra.

Each farm contains about 10 acres, and is particularly well suited to the small capitalist, both on account of the excellence of the soil, and of the very great distance from the wharf at Ryde, where the steamer calls frequently.

This property is in close neighbourhood of the property of Mr. G. G. Morris, and that of James Davison, and in the midst of a large and well-wooded district.

Plans are on view at the Sale Rooms.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 18th August.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.
To Tailors, Drapers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Boys' and youth's talcum soap
Men's ditto ditto
Men's fancy dress trousers
Men's broidered cord trousers
Men's walking caps
Black and fancy doo vests
Black front coat
White overalls
American robes
Fancy socks.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

Hats.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

A very superior assortment of hats, viz.,

Black, white, moles and fawn ditto
Black silk velvet caps
Men's drab merino tourists
Infants and boys black hats
Men's black Fur tourists
Best hunting caps
Youth's black Paris hats
Men's plaid caps
Moire antique caps
Almond
Silk dress shell ablets
Cloth hand-bands
Cloth cloth officers' caps
Cloth caps, do.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, Usual Drapery Sale.

THIS DAY, 17th August.

4 Cases Shops.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

4 cases shops, consisting of

Cloth palettes
Shoeing coats
Cloth exanions, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

French Kid Gloves
French Braces.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

1 case hands coloured French kid gloves

1 case fancy French bracelets

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

On account of whom it may concern.

Mr. Indian, Closer, from London.

French.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

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Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday.

On account of whom it may concern.

Mr. Indian, Closer, from London.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SECOND EDITION.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN.

News to 17th June.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,

Noon, 17th instant.

THE European steam-ship arrived this morning, with English news to the 17th June. Captain PARFITT has obtained leave of absence for four months, and has gone home on private business. The command, therefore, devolved upon Mr. MACKIN, the chief officer, who has obligingly brought us our Indian despatches. We are also indebted for our English parcels to Mr. EDWARD KNOX, who has returned to the colony.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 15th, 1858.
SUMMER has come, and Lord Derby is still in office. His escape from a doom which was all but assured serves to illustrate some curious features in the working of Parliamentary Government. Everybody knows that Mr. Cardwell's resolution expressed the general opinion of the country, that it was approved by at least two-thirds of the House of Commons. Had it been carried, Lord Derby would not have dared to go to the country, and there would have been an end of the make-shift Ministry. But, by a coincidence of lucky circumstances, the Tories have survived their expected fate. At the last moment, when all was prepared for their overthrow—when Mr. Disraeli was preparing to fall with Roman dignity, amidst a shower of sarcasm—when the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and all the small governmental fry were meditating rusefully, a loss of pay—when Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had adjusted their differences, and Hayter had calculated the exact numbers of Mr. Cardwell's majority; 10th the train misses fire, and the Cabinet emerges scathless. Mr. Disraeli's dying invectives are suddenly changed to tearful jesterisation. The Treasury Benches are suffused with emotion. The minority is even modest in its triumph or rather its escape; and it is not until some days after that its leaders recovered sufficient presence of mind to glorify themselves on their victory. Sir Robert Carden, who "dreamt and prayed" that Lord Derby might be Prime Minister, lives once more; and finds joy in the bosom of Newgate.

The causes of Mr. Cardwell's motion miscarrying are several, but the chief is, the fear which the House of Commons entertain of a dissolution. At least a hundred Liberal members were prepared, when the hour of trial came, rather to vote with the Government than to risk the expenses of another general election. This is the true reason why Lord Derby's Government continues in power, when it has but a small minority to support it. Another reason is that Mr. Bright and his followers, including all the Manchester school and some of the "Independents," had declared in favour of the Eilenborough policy, and are ready under any circumstances rather to vote with Lord Derby than with Lord Palmerston. A third cause to which Lord Derby owes his present immunity is that the Court, it is generally understood, was greatly averse to a change of Government with a possible dissolution in the height of the London season. So Lord Derby survives for the present.

Meanwhile the country is singularly indifferent as to whether the Tories are in or out. While there is no confidence, either in political or commercial circles, in the present Ministry, there is just as little in Lord Palmerston, and any cabinet he could form. The fact is, the people are profoundly disgusted with all parties as they now stand. The people generally do not care for parties. The old names of Whig and Tory carry no longer a charm. We are weary of the old men also. We cannot be persuaded that all our legislative capacity is centred in some half-a-dozen aged persons who were never remarkable for talent when young and vigorous, and are not likely to become geniuses since. We have really no choice between Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston, except that the former is, if anything, the more liberal, being in a minority. As for Lord Palmerston, I really see no chance of his return to power. No man has sunk so rapidly in popular estimation. But twelve months ago, he was Dictator of England—now the feeblest member of the House is not afraid to jeer at him. The Commons no longer recognise their master. His speeches are unchurched—his jokes, so irresistible in a Premier, now fall flat and vapid. The marks of age too, are beginning to be plainly evident on the old beau. It is no longer to be suspected, indeed, that Palmerston is a very old man, and a very feeble one. Yet, until he is out of the way, it would appear that no Liberal Ministry could be constructed which does not include all the ancient imbecilities.

The recent wonderful escape of the Ministry from an ignominious defeat has been improved by Mr. Disraeli, with his usual art, into the most glorious of victories, at an agricultural dinner among the Buckinghamshire farmers. The estimation which his Slough oration has created has been very great, and must content even the orator, enamoured as he is of startling effects. There is nothing like it, indeed, in all literature, except in the Disraeli novels. The politics, the thing is altogether as coming from a member of a Government which has got a principle to announce and a character to gain. A speech more full of froth and fury—of jubilant vaunting and slashing sarcasm—more intrepid in its assertions, and audacious in its self-glorifications, was never uttered, even by Mr. Disraeli; and though wicked and ill-judged to a degree, it must be confessed that in its peculiar line, it is one of the cleverest of Mr. Disraeli's efforts. Its effect upon his own party will certainly be most prejudicial, and so Mr. Disraeli has apparently been instructed, for ever since he has been occupied in telling us he meant nothing by it. All his most daring flights and startling fancies are apologised for his

"cabals"—his "Gamaliels," with the "broad neglectories of faction" upon men's brows (Lord Shaftesbury to wit)—his earthquakes, with their "rumbling murmurs" and "toppling towers" at which Lord Derby declares he never read anything half so humourous. These oratorical fireworks we are to sit down as mere fancy displays of after-dinner wit—due partly to the port wine, and partly, we presume, to the "salmon." Yet making any allowance for the exhilarating influences which naturally flow from heavy dining among depressed agriculturists, it must be confessed that, seeing how little he meant, Mr. Disraeli said a great deal. Nor has he emerged from the scrape without doing a serious damage to his party. The Manchester school, and the independent Radicals, in particular, are but little pleased with Mr. Disraeli vaunting, knowing how much was due to themselves. The renegade Liberals have opened their eyes to the true character of their treason; and there are symptoms of repentance among their ranks.

In the meantime Liberal legislation progresses, even to an extreme, in spite of the Tory Government. The patience and long-suffering of this ministry are indeed most exemplary. Not only do they give up everything done to the last rag of principle. Not they themselves are foremost in promoting everything and which belongs to mere adversaries. It is curious, indeed, to witness how the most Radical measures—such as Mr. Locke King's motion for doing away with the Property Qualification—are adopted, and even energetically supported by the Tory leaders. Well may Mr. Bentinck protest, and Mr. Newdegate stare and gasp. Nothing now remains for old Toryism but to accept the Five Points, and thus make up its old quarrel with Chartist. What is there, indeed, which the Government will not do or endure, provided only it is allowed to be in office.

In the few instances where the Government does not yield it is beaten. The Church Rates Abolition Bill has been carried in spite of them by large majorities; so has Mr. Locke King's motion for the extension of his County Franchise to £10 freeholders. Mr. Berkeley's annual motion for the ballot has been taken with Roman dignity, amidst a shower of sarcasm—when the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and all the small governmental fry were meditating rusefully, a loss of pay—when Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had adjusted their differences, and Hayter had calculated the exact numbers of Mr. Cardwell's majority; 10th the train misses fire, and the Cabinet emerges scathless. Mr. Disraeli's dying invectives are suddenly changed to tearful jesterisation. The Treasury Benches are suffused with emotion. The minority is even modest in its triumph or rather its escape; and it is not until some days after that its leaders recovered sufficient presence of mind to glorify themselves on their victory. Sir Robert Carden, who "dreamt and prayed" that Lord Derby might be Prime Minister, lives once more; and finds joy in the bosom of Newgate.

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The aspect of foreign affairs is anything but satisfactory. In spite of the concessions made by Naples, at the eleventh hour, and the assurances of Mr. Disraeli on last Friday night, there is a vague presentiment of war in the public mind, to which recent articles in the Times, calling attention to the military preparations in France, have not a little contributed. In the commercial world, while there is a plethora of capital, there is not the slightest disposition for speculation, here, without knowing exactly why, fear came terrible on the contest in which England is to be involved. One thing is certain, that while England, with a magnanimous stolidity which reaches almost to the sublime, persists in relying upon the good faith and forbearance of her rivals, and in neglecting her natural means of defence, both France and America are busily arming. From France we hear of a vast military camp in Brittany, of the transport of large bodies of troops from Algeria, and their mustering of war-steamer, and their passage to and fro among the ports. Justly may the Times ask, "Why is France arming?"

In America we are told of demonstrations even less equivocal—of extraordinary powers given to the President to make reprisals of the volunteers of militia regiments—a squadron despatched to the South expressly to meet the British cruisers—and of signs everywhere that a war is accepted as an inevitable consequence of the situation.

I do not believe myself that war will result out of the American difficulty, because whatever is our right in the matter, we are sure to condone everything which is asked. It is a part of France, it is impossible to speak with equal confidence. I believe the time has come when the crafty and unscrupulous Dutchman, who rules his destinies, has nothing more to gain by the English alliance. At least his army and his myrmidons do persuade him, and what the army wills he must do. A rustic in England would doubtless be highly popular among the heroes whom U. Hyatt represents and avenges. And although no man knows better than the

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858.

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

SUMMARY.

(From Home News, June 17th.)

Mr. DISRAELI has been entertained by his constituents at Slough. This event, coming so close after the defeat of Mr. Cardwell's vote of censure motion, gave Mr. Disraeli an opportunity to deliver an harangue upon the recent occurrences in the House of Commons, in the course of which he dwelt with undisguised satisfaction on the defeat of the incoherent Opposition, and called the body of atoms of which it was composed by the appropos name of a Cabal. The occasion was legitimate, and the speech, as full of slashing points as a Christmas pudding of plums, sold powerfully upon his audience. How far it was safe, or judicious, to kindle fresh fires instead of letting the expiring embers of the fire die out, remains to be seen. His asseverations, and glowing allegations, have called up rejoinders which, should they be aggravated much farther, may lead to fresh contests, and finally to a rapid reorganisation of the Liberal party, and a victory over Ministers. It is whispered, indeed, in the clubs that this is exactly the game Mr. Disraeli is playing. He feels the difficulty of carrying on the Government under existing circumstances, at the risk of being placed, at any moment, in a minority, and his main hope lies in provoking the Opposition to a renewed attack, so that the Administration, beaten upon a specific question, may have a just ground, or feasible excuse, for appealing from the Committee to the country. This is a desperate game, but the stake is large, and there is no other chance upon the cards for the Conservative party. With the existing House of Commons it is clearly impossible for them to secure a working majority; and if a general election were to take place while the Liberal party continues to be broken up into divisions, it is probable that Lord Derby might obtain a considerable accession of strength.

In the interval some damage has been inflicted on Ministers by the notices which has been taken in both Houses of the Slough speech. Lord John Russell and some of the principal members of the late Government, have replied to certain statements it contained, the only excuse for which is to be found in the circumstances under which they were delivered.

Mr. Gladstone, with whom Lord Derby was in treaty for some time, is stated to have finally declined office on the night of the 27th May. On the following day, the arrangement originally contemplated, and now resorted to as a *pis aller*, was again put in motion, and carried into effect, Lord Stanley being drafted to the Indian Board, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton taking office as Secretary for the Colonies.

The former appointment is, in the peculiar situation of the Government, perhaps the very best that could be made. Lord Stanley is a man of a very high order of ability, of comprehensive views, and remarkable aptitude for business. Let who may talk or write to the contrary, that Australian wants are unsatisfactory,—that the demand increases with the supply, will take no advice, and listen to no argument against their fixed notion. The consequence is, that more goods will still be shipped than is at all necessary.

General commercial and monetary affairs are quiet. Trade is very dull, but money is most abundant at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The excessive supply does not produce specie. Business is in fact done from hand to mouth. Yet there is no want of confidence, nor any uneasiness.

The Bank of Australasia has declared a dividend and bonus as on the last occasion of 20 per cent. per annum.

The Australian Mail Company is just about done up, the shareholders having moved that the affairs be closed. The whole of the capital has been lost, and there are heavy liabilities.

The Government affirms that they have "taken steps to keep up a constant communication."

I have reason to believe that a temporary engagement has been entered into with the P. & O. Company.

There is said to be forming out of the old Indian resolutions advance but slowly, and there is small hope of anything being done for India this session. The House of Commons has affirmed the principle of a responsible minister, with an independent qualified Council, by large majorities, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Gladstone and a few other impracticables, who retain a strong superstitious love for the East India Company, and its absurd principle of Government. The vacancy created in the Ministerial ranks by the Ellenborough escapade, has been filled up by the transfer of Lord Stanley to the Board of Control—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton taking his place at the Colonial Office. The new Indian Minister is a man of great ability and greater promise, with views far in advance of his party, and, indeed, belonging in no sense to Toryism. There is, perhaps, no better man to be trusted with the destinies of India in England, in that superior circle out of which administrative genius seems unattainable.

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partly elected. Lord J. Russell, supported by Lord Palmerston, contended that it should be wholly nominated by the Crown. The proposal of the Government was carried by a majority of 65.

Amongst the recent achievements of Parliament, the passage through the Commons of Mr. Locke King's Property Qualification Act, or rather Abolition of Property Qualification Act, supported strenuously by Mr. Walpole, is, on many accounts, the most remarkable. The landmarks of the old Tory party may be truly said to be disappearing, when one of the chief members of the Conservative Government, in the face of opposition from some of his own colleagues, treats the property qualification of members returned to Parliament as a sham, and a hindrance to the free expression of the desires of the people, and when, under such circumstances, Mr. Drummond, earnest and brave in his faith to the last, pronounces the following mournful cry over the defection and treason of his friends:—"The House have now," exclaimed that honest, deserted gentleman, "adopted one of the five points of the Charter, which has been supported by a Conservative Administration. After this I hope we shall hear no more about the pride of having a great Conservative party, and that we shall arrive at the honest conviction that there is no such thing left." This very closely resembles the lament of Lord Eldon over the "last Protestant House of Lords," when Wellington and Peel, yielding to a demand which it was impossible to resist with safety, carried the act of Catholic Emancipation. Such incidents mark emphatically the irresistible progress of opinion, against which prejudice and expediency strive in vain. The Jews Bill, which is at present hung up between the two Houses, affords another example of the onward march. Upon both questions the present Administration have given way with a facility which would be perfectly inexplicable, if it did not look so very like bidding for popularity. The passage through the House of Commons of the Bill for the Abolition of Church Rates, which was read a third time, and passed, by a majority of 63, on the 8th of June, is also a memorable illustration of the spirit of the time. Mr. Berkeley's annual motion on the ballot was on the same occasion defeated by the comparatively small majority of 97, having been supported by nearly 200 votes. The fact that Ministers withheld their support from these measures renders the results in both cases the more significant of the state of public opinion in respect to them. The ballot is unquestionably gaining ground every session, although the manifest objections to it are felt as strongly as ever. It is now put forward on the grounds of political expediency, even by persons who are opposed to it upon principle.

The ordinary course of Parliament has been diversified by an episode of rare occurrence in these days. An editor of a country newspaper, bearing the two ominous names of Washington Wilks, had intimated in his journal that Mr. Clive, the chairman of a certain railway committee, had exhibited, in a certain case, a strong "leaning" towards one railway in preference to another, imputing to him in so doing corrupt motives; and Mr. Clive's vindication of his honour, had Mr. Washington Wilks called to the bar of the House, and consigned to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The issue was not calculated to vindicate anybody's honour, Mr. Washington Wilks having been discharged from custody upon withdrawing the offensive article (which, it may be presumed, he would have done without pressure from the House of Commons) and paying the heavy costs attending the hospitality of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This process of imprisonment and liberation not only leaves the case where it stood, but has rendered it rather worse, by opening a discussion upon Mr. Clive's conduct as chairman of the committee, which develops strong and contradictory assertions and opinions on both sides. So long as the calamity was first made known to the public, it really did not great mischief, but now that it has become a topic of debate over all the kingdom, one cannot see the end of the mischief.

A great triumph in the foreign diplomacy of the present Government was made in both Houses of Parliament on the 11th June. The Earl of Malmesbury announced that the King of Naples had agreed to give £30000 as compensation to Watt and Park, the engineers; and that he had unconditionally surrendered to her Majesty's Government the Cagliari and her crew. The same announcement was made to the Commons by Mr. Disraeli, and was followed by long and loud cheering.

There is some probability that the Mormon troubles are at an end in America. This pleasant intelligence is somewhat dashed by the uneasy state of our own relations with the United States. Mr. Dallas has officially communicated to our Government a complaint on the subject of certain seizures and visits effected by our naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Cuba, and on the West Coast of Africa. Lord Napier declares that he knew nothing about these proceedings until he saw them mentioned in a public journal. That the matter will be finally accommodated admits of little apprehension; but it significantly illustrates the difficulty of persevering with the suppression of the slave trade single-handed.

On the 5th of June, fourteen men were tried in Paris for the charge of having formed a secret political society for the overthrow of the emperor and the restoration of Louis Philippe. The charge was proved, and was, indeed, admitted by the accused, and it also appeared that the society was in communication with refugees in London. The best mode of assassinating the emperor had been discussed in the society, and the conclusion come to was that his Majesty's carriage should be stopped when passing through a crowd, and that then he should be attacked and killed. Three of the accused were acquitted, and the rest were condemned to fines of from £5 to £15, and to periods of imprisonment, varying from one month to eighteen months. The accused were all with one exception, workmen.

Among the on *dis* current in the capital for several days past is one that Marshal Palissier has been recalled from his post of ambassador at London, in consequence of a recent exchange of notes between the Duke d'Anjou, and, in particular, his having met the prince at a private dinner party.

The French government is attacking the assailable points of the Mediterranean coast, especially the ports of La Ciotat and Cassis. Heavy guns are to be placed on the batteries, and those which were disarmed in 1813 have been repaired and remounted.

The same has been done with the Marseilles batteries. It is a

millions. The complaint was, that the country was too heavily taxed, and that the taxes fell upon the poor. Count Gossuin's object was to show that the tax increased since 1848 had been confiscatory, so as to prevent the poor. That the abover does not pay the personal-tax; the salt duties, and all the customs-duties, have been enormously reduced, so that food and clothing are cheaper than heretofore. Wages were never so high as they are now. The labourer, therefore, earns more and buys cheaper than he ever did before. He showed that silk manufacturers have made great progress, that railways have given the manufacturers profits by cheapening the cost of transit, and wine growing in like manner. He declared himself in favour of the income-tax. He explained his views concerning the Gulf of La Spezia, which is to become a strategical point of the highest importance in case of war, either by sea or by land. "Should the Chamber (he explained) reject this bill, and prevent the continuation of our work in preparing for fortifying that place, history will not repeat as in the case which has terminated the glory of Genoa, for these last 400 years that of letting Christopher Columbus go—and seek the aid of foreign princes for his sublime enterprise." The loan was finally voted by 97 votes against 62.

The Senate of Turin, in its sitting of the 1st June, commenced the discussion on the Constitution against Foreign Bills. A bill, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. An amendment moved by M. Piazza, to the effect that a separate bill be made of the articles relating to the jury—was negatived. The bill was ultimately adopted.

On the 1st of June, as we learn from Naples, Count Carlo di Lomellina's ultimatum. The answer was that the King of Naples would pay the indemnity (£200,000) demanded for the engineers, and give orders immediately to deliver up the Cagliari and her crew, to be placed at the disposal of the English envoy, Mr. Lyons.

The Independent of Turin, and Subalpine a correspondent of the *Daily News*, an novice an interesting event. The Government of the Duchy Regent of Parma has broken away from the conservative and despotic Customs Union of Austria, and taken its place in the Commercial Customs League; the first step is a national union of Italy on a national basis. "Subalpine" points out an opportunity for England to employ her influence, by appointing a diplomatic agent to reside at the Court of Parma.

Pio Nono in the desire to effect a reconciliation between the long estranged brother and sister King Ferdinand of Naples and Queen Christina of Spain, later joined them in bringing the royal couple together at Porto d'Anzio. The King of Naples was a day later than the day appointed, and Queen Christina had left the place before he arrived. The Pope entertained King Ferdinand, with his Queen and royal family, at Porto d'Anzio, for a couple of days. The current gossip is that his Majesty purposely delayed his arrival in order to avoid seeing his sister.

The festivities on the marriage of the King and Queen of Portugal commenced at Lisbon on the 25th of May. An immense number of strangers, chiefly English and Spaniards, thronged the streets. The houses were decorated with flags, and at night the city was illuminated. Next day there was a ball at the British embassy. The preparations were on a magnificent scale, and the invitations very numerous. On the 27th the wedding was celebrated with the order of the Garter in due form. The members of the English aristocracy actually at Lisbon were present on the occasion. There is a rumor of a fusion between the royal family and the ex-Emperor Don Miguel. According to the report generally credited, the pension recently granted by the young to his uncle, the prelude to a reconciliation between the two branches of the house of Braganza.

The Misses of Bath and Sir George Charles Young were the plenipotentiaries of the Queen of England for the occasion.

GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Lavrana from Naples describe an eruption of Vesuvius, which reached a great height on the 27th May. The lower part of the great cone appeared in fire, and volumes of smoke were thrown up, mixed with red-hot stones and masses of lava. The craters and fissures suddenly closed, and red-hot lava poured out and rolled along in many separate streams. The city was illuminated. Next day there was a ball at the British embassy. The preparations were on a magnificent scale, and the invitations very numerous. On the 27th the wedding was celebrated with the order of the Garter in due form.

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AMERICA.

The following are the chief features of the report:—

"The result of the operations of the bank for the year ending the 12th October, 1857, is shown in the following statement:—Balance at the credit of profit and loss account, October 13, 1856, as per last report, \$201,777 17s. 5d., net profit in the year, to the 12th of October, \$1,000, having been made for the year, no such occurrence should take place. The real difficulty arises from the fact that slaves almost invariably hoisted the American flag. Her Majesty's Government had signified to the government of the United States that they were ready to adopt such measures as the latter might suggest to meet that difficulty. Orders have already been sent out by the Admiralty, giving general instructions to our officers to observe the strictest caution, and those instructions would again be carefully repeated."

The penalty which will be incurred by the European and Australian Company for delay in bringing to England the heavy portion of the Australian mail recently brought to Suex in the steamship Victoria will amount to about £5,250.

The total number of reinforcements, cavalry and infantry, to be held in readiness to proceed to India is not announced to be about 10,000. This addition will increase the number of Queen's troops in India to nearly 100,000.

The compromise framed by a committee of both Houses has been sent down to Kansas to meet its fate at the hands of the people. The general opinion is that they will reject it, if for no other reason, because they are by no means anxious to come into the Union without the expense of going through some荆棘 (jungle). Yet, and still willing to let the Federal Government perform the work for a while longer. The material interest of the territory have suffered severely through the late troubles, and between the ravages of the border ruffians and the check given to the political convulsions, the free-solders would have enough to do for the next two years, and the private affairs in Kansas.

The United States Congress has authorized the President to settle differences with Paraguay, "peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must." In other words, it has authorized him to declare war if he pleases, if he finds it necessary.

Minnesota has been admitted to the Union, without discussion. Three or four years more, and it will be a member of the United States to be created westward. Oregon is already applied for. New Mexico and Utah will then be all that remain. A great number of these States, it must be remembered, however, are mere skeletons, which it will take ten years to populate respectably.

The foreign relations of the government of the United States are becoming rather complicated, in a manner that interests England. Mr. Dallas has been instructed to make representations to the English Government on the subject of certain illegal seizures and visits enacted by British naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Cuba, and on the West Coast of Africa. These complaints appear to be well founded. Some compensation has evidently been demanded, and Mr. Dallas is instructed to request that orders be sent out for regarding the over-activity of the British officers. The Republic stands by the ground which it took up in the right of visit question, and will not tolerate any seizure or search of ships which establish their American nationality. The house committee on naval affairs, we learn by the last mail, have reported a bill, which, with the exception of some steam gunboats, and it is stated that the committee of foreign relations will propose to increase the number to 30. Such is the feeling of indignation both in and out of congress with regard to the conduct of British naval officers that it is confidently expected these measures will pass without much, if any, opposition. Mr. Fitzgerald stated, on the evening of the 1st of June, in the House of Commons, that he had no official knowledge of the conduct of Americans in ships.

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The Misses of Bath and Sir George Charles Young were the plenipotentiaries of the Queen of England for the occasion.

GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Lavrana from Naples describe an eruption of Vesuvius, which reached a great height on the 27th May. The lower part of the great cone appeared in fire, and volumes of smoke were thrown up, mixed with red-hot stones and masses of lava. The craters and fissures suddenly closed, and red-hot lava poured out and rolled along in many separate streams. The city was illuminated. Next day there was a ball at the British embassy. The preparations were on a magnificent scale, and the invitations very numerous. On the 27th the wedding was celebrated with the order of the Garter in due form.

The English aristocracy actually at Lisbon were present on the occasion. There is a rumor of a fusion between the royal family and the ex-Emperor Don Miguel. According to the report generally credited, the pension recently granted by the young to his uncle, the prelude to a reconciliation between the two branches of the house of Braganza.

AMERICA.

The following are the chief features of the report:—

"The result of the operations of the bank for the year ending the 12th October, 1857, is shown in the following statement:—Balance at the credit of profit and loss account, October 13, 1856, as per last report, \$201,777 17s. 5d., net profit in the year, to the 12th of October, \$1,000, having been made for the year, no such occurrence should take place. The real difficulty arises from the fact that slaves almost invariably hoisted the American flag. Her Majesty's Government had signified to the government of the United States that they were ready to adopt such measures as the latter might suggest to meet that difficulty. Orders have already been sent out by the Admiralty, giving general instructions to our officers to observe the strictest caution, and those instructions would again be carefully repeated."

The penalty which will be incurred by the European and Australian Company for delay in bringing to England the heavy portion of the Australian mail recently brought to Suex in the steamship Victoria will amount to about £5,250.

The total number of reinforcements, cavalry and infantry, to be held in readiness to proceed to India is not announced to be about 10,000. This addition will increase the number of Queen's troops in India to nearly 100,000.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

On Monday, June 14th, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Australasia was held at the bank, in Threadneedle-street. Mr. T. Wingate Henderson, chairman of the board of directors, in the chair.

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INDIAN SUMMARY.

(From the *Calcutta Examiner*, July 17.)

The gallant veteran, Sir Hugh Rose, says the *Bombay Standard*, "having accomplished with unexampled courage, skill, and success the whole of the Herculean task committed to him, Declines the Gwalior command, and is expected soon to reach Bombay, to resume charge of the Poona division."

The fight near Allahabad, to which allusion was made in a recent issue, took place on the 10th ultimo, at Surana, ten miles from Allahabad. The enemy were some rebels who had crossed over from Oude, and the party sent against them, mounted only strong. A force of 1,000 men, with the object of shortening the interval between the closing of the annual session, and their presentation to the proprietors. They trust, however, that some permanent arrangement for the conveyance of the mails will be effected, in time to enable them to do so at the December meeting. The directors have now only to intimate their intention to declare the existing dividend and bonus to the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on the credit of profit and loss, October 12, 1857, £103,352 13s. 4d., out of which have been paid the April dividend and bonus for the current year, amounting to £90,000. The assets and liabilities, 12th October, 1857, were:—Assets: Total, £4,962,752 8s. 2d. Liabilities: Total, £4,962,752 8s. 2d. Subsequently to the closing of the books in October, the monetary confusion which was experienced in England and America, extended its influence to Australia, but, notwithstanding the efforts of the directors, however, had the satisfaction to find that at the date of latest advice, no loss of any consequence affecting the bank had occurred in the colonies; while in London, none whatever was sustained during the crisis. The uncertainty which prevails with respect to the future postal communication with Australia, has interfered with the intention of the directors to submit at this time a plan for the period of holding the post office, with the object of shortening the interval between the closing of the annual session, and their presentation to the proprietors. They trust, however, that some permanent arrangement for the conveyance of the mails will be effected, in time to enable them to do so at the December meeting. The directors have now only to intimate their intention to declare the existing dividend and bonus to the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on the credit of profit and loss, October 12, 1857, £103,352 13s. 4d., out of which have been paid the April dividend and bonus for the current year, amounting to £90,000. The assets and liabilities, 12th October, 1857, were:—Assets: Total, £4,962,752 8s. 2d. Liabilities: Total, £4,962,752 8s. 2d.

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